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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1900.

## SWASHBUCKLERISM.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, talked to a reporter in Washington a day or so back, and, in the course of his talk, he made the following statement:

"The Nicaragua Canal bill is the greatest thing before this Congress," said Senator Elkins, with great emphasis, yesterday, as he discussed the programme of legislation. "It is to be the American legislation in every sense of the word, built by American brains and American money, and must be controlled by the United States."

"How about the Hay-Pauncefote treaty?"

"The canal bill should be passed, treaty or no treaty. My personal opinion is that the treaty cannot be passed in the form in which it was sent to the Senate. I do not believe that it is the sense of the American people that we shall surrender our control of the canal. If we build the canal with our money, we must control it in any and every way that we desire. If we want fortifications, we must be allowed to build them without asking the consent of Great Britain or consulting with that country in any degree. It is possible that in the future we shall want to make the canal wholly neutral, but that is for future Congresses to decide. For the present, the canal must be American in every sense of the word. I repeat, therefore, that I would like to see the canal bill speedily passed, and nothing but the treaty on the attitude of any European Government ought to be an obstacle. Of course, you understand that the President must make satisfactory arrangements with the Government of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. When these arrangements have been made and the bill has become a law, I want to see the enterprise pushed forward with all possible speed."

Senator Elkins is not a white more anxious to see the Nicaragua Canal built than The Times is, but anxious or indifferent, when it is built it must be built right.

Mr. Elkins plainly means in the above that he wants to see the United States Government take hold of this enterprise and cut the canal through the isthmus without asking any other Power anything whatever about it. If any Power is interested in the subject this Government will be very glad to hear that it approves of what we are doing. But if it does not approve, then the best thing it can do is to say nothing, as this Government will go right ahead with the business, whether that other Power likes it or not.

We have taken the trouble to make a critical examination of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, entered into more than fifty years ago by the United States and Great Britain, and it is as plain as anything can be, that, for good and sufficient consideration, we agreed with Great Britain in that treaty that we would not build this canal except upon conference with her and with a due regard for certain reservations which she made in that treaty. For us to pitch that treaty overboard and declare to the world that we intend to create this canal in our own way, and without the slightest regard for the rights of any others, would be a flagrant violation of good faith and confiscation of property rights that belonged to other parties. No true patriot can ever be willing to see his country place herself in such a position as that. The Nicaragua Canal is a most important work—one, we might say, that is indispensable to the full development of the destiny of this country. But we had better have our destiny unfilled than to secure its fulfillment by any such measures as that.

Besides, to attempt such a thing would necessarily mean a gigantic war with Great Britain. She could not permit us to do it without fighting us. Her very existence would be at stake. If she permitted us to wrest from her a clear right like this, every other Power would despoil her of what it wished whenever occasion arose. She would be compelled to fight us. Is the Nicaragua Canal, important as it is, worth such a price as that?

There is no difficulty about the matter. All that is necessary is to deal reasonably with England, and she will consent to our building the canal upon terms that will secure us all that we require.

## THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

As is stated in the Bulletin of the Department of Labor for November that in order to ascertain in some degree the character, extent and effect of different phases in operation in various parts of the

United States, looking to industrial improvement and the elevation of workingmen, numerous establishments have been visited in which practical workings of such plans have been observed and from which accounts concerning them have been secured.

Some of the measures noted are club organizations in which employees are banded together for social, educational, recreative and other purposes incident to such associations; the encouragement of physical culture by means of gymnasiums and so on; the improvement of intellectual conditions by means of free lectures, libraries and the like; the increase of educational efficiency through industrial and manual training schools; the advancement of spiritual life by means of Sunday schools and general religious work; the cultivation of musical taste and ability by means of concerts and musical entertainments for employees, and the encouragement of musical clubs and organizations among them; the promotion of improved social conditions by means of social gatherings, summer outings, meeting places, and game rooms for employees, banquets, dances, etc.; the sharing of profits with employees; the promotion of employees' personal interest in the successful conduct of the business by encouraging and assisting them to purchase shares in it, thus, in effect, taking them into partnership; the improvement of domestic conditions by means of improved dwellings, instruction in sewing, cooking, and house-keeping, and in landscape and kitchen gardening and the exterior and interior decoration of homes; the care for employees' health and comfort by means of bathing facilities, dining and lunch rooms, the furnishing of hot lunches to female employees, and by improved sanitary construction and appliances; the care of sick and disabled employees and their families by means of free insurance, free medical attendance or hospital facilities, and by the encouragement of beneficial organizations; the cultivation of thrift through savings bank facilities, building associations, or provident organizations, and by the giving of prizes for valuable suggestions of employees and rewards for faithful service or the manifestation of zeal and interest in their employment; the rendering of financial aid to employees in cases of hardship or distress; the manifestation of interest in the personal affairs of individual employees, the cultivation of cordial and even confidential relations with them, and the promotion of their welfare in all possible ways.

As civilization advances the condition of the workingman necessarily improves. This improvement is due first of all to public sentiment, and largely to the work of labor organizations. As the masses become more and more educated there is more and more a demand for the comforts of life and for such things as in ages past were regarded as luxuries which the rich only might enjoy, and society upholds the workingman in his demands. The workingman is no longer regarded as a machine. He insists upon being recognized and he is recognized as a human being with rights and privileges which must be respected. He is climbing up every day in the scale and his condition is improving all the time. This is to be regarded not only as a result of modern civilization, but as one of the surest signs of advancing civilization.

## PUBLICITY.

We note that the "Annual Statement of the Financial Condition of Fairfax county, Va.," is printed item by item in the Fairfax Herald. This is in accordance with the act approved February 25th, 1892, which provides that the Board of Supervisors of each county shall cause to be made out annually, immediately after their meeting at which the county levy is made, a statement showing the aggregate amount of the receipts and expenditures of the year next preceding; also a statement showing the aggregate amount allowed for the next succeeding year to the officers of the county and for incidental and necessary expenses of the county; also that an itemized statement of incidental expenses of the county, not embraced in the items designated, shall be prepared, and that a copy of such statement shall be posted at the front door of the court-house and at each voting place in the county, or published in one or more newspapers of the county, or adjacent county or city, as the Board may direct.

This is a good law, and we think that the authorities of Fairfax have done well to print the statement in the county newspaper instead of simply posting it on the court-house door and at the voting places. Every citizen should have a copy of such statement to take home with him for his careful perusal. He should study it item by item, and he should call attention to any item or items which seem to him to be improper or extravagant. It is this sort of publicity that keeps the taxpayers informed and keeps the officers of government up to their duty. The taxpayer has the right to know, and ought to know, just how the public fund is being disbursed, and the disbursing officers ought, in justice to themselves, to have the opportunity of making a public exhibit. Wherever there is secrecy in public matters there is apt to be suspicion, and no honest man loves to be under suspicion. It costs very little to have these statements printed in the county papers, and every citizen in the State should follow the example of Fairfax. There ought to be no secrets between the officers of government and the taxpayers. All transactions involving the expenditure of public moneys should be made public, and if this rule were rigidly observed there would be less of carelessness and of corruption in discharging such trusts.

## STANDING BEFORE GOD.

(Selected for The Times.)  
And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God.—Rev. XX, 12.  
This life is not all. We are bound to and influenced by the life beyond, more than we can tell. Death, which is the dividing line, is not a great, thick wall; it is rather like some soft, yielding curtain, through which we cannot see, but which is always waving and trembling with the impulses which come to us from the other side of it. The curtain is not the end. Sounds come to us muffled, dull, but still real, through its thick folds.

Every time that a new soul passes from this mortal life to immortality, it seems as if we heard the light footfall for a moment after that jealous curtain concealed it from our sight. As each soul passes it almost seems as if the opening

Tutt's Pills  
Cure All  
Liver Ills.

Arrest disease by the timely use of Tutt's Liver Pills, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures SICK HEADACHE, our stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.  
**TUTT'S LIVER PILLS**

of that curtain to let it through would give us a glimpse of the unseen things beyond. And though we are forever disappointed, the vague hope and expectation comes back again and again, when we see that curtain stirred by another friend's departure. After he has passed we can almost see the curtain which he stirred moving tremulously for a while, ere it settles once more into stillness.

Behind this curtain of death, St. John, in his great vision, passed, and he has tried to tell us what things he saw there. He could not tell us all, for the ineffable wonders of eternity cannot be translated into our mortal language. He did not tell us any of the occupations or details of that other life; but most of what we want to know is wrapped up in the simple and sublime declaration, "I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God." If we can fully know two things—that the dead are, and that they are with God—all else we can most willingly leave unknown. And those two things, if we can believe St. John, are sure.

What is meant by "standing before God?" We are apt to picture to ourselves a grand scene. Host beyond host, rank beyond rank, the millions who have lived upon this earth, all standing together in the indescribable presence of ONE, who looks not only at the mass, but each individual, seeing the whole life and character of every single soul. The picture is sublime, and it is what St. John intends to suggest. But we must get behind the picture to its meaning, for it describes but one scene only—but the whole picture and condition of everlasting life.

The souls of men, in that eternal world, are always "standing before God." What does that mean? The child stands before his father; the poet before nature; the philanthropist before humanity; the legislator stands before justice; the politician before the people; the scholar stands before knowledge. You see what the words mean now. Every soul that counts itself capable of judgment and responsibility stands in the presence by which the nature of his judgment is decreed. The higher the presence, the loftier and greater, though often the more oppressed, and anxious is the life. A strong, true man presses up from judgment room to judgment room, and is not satisfied with meeting any standard, so long as there is any higher one he has not faced. Out of all these partial and imperfect judgment chambers, when men die, they are carried up into the presence of the all-perfect righteousness and are judged by that. All previous judgments go for nothing unless they find their confirmation there.

The pets of society, and the populace, and of their own self esteem, find now they must face another standard, and feel its unfamiliar awfulness. Just think of it! A man, who, all his life on earth, never once asked, "Is this right?" now when he is dead, behold! he finds himself in a new life, when that is the only question about anything. The old questions "Is it comfortable, or popular, or profitable?" are all gone. The very atmosphere of this new world kills them. And upon that amazed soul, from every side, there pours this new, strange, searching question, "Is it right?"

That is what it is for that dead man "to stand before God."

## THE DUTY OF CITIZENSHIP.

Mark Twain is not always humorous. There is a serious side to his character, which was recently in evidence when he had a New York cabman hauled up for making an overcharge. He also extracted a confession from the cabman that it was not unusual to make such overcharges, for when a cabman had stood on the streets for hours without doing business, he made the first "fare" that he got pay for the lost time. A representative of the Hack Drivers' Association was present and asked Mr. Clemens if he thought that the case warranted so much publicity. "I do not see any reason why it should not be made public," replied Mr. Clemens. "I come here, as any other citizen should, who is worthy of the name. Every citizen is an unclassified policeman. Every citizen should give time to the enforcement of the law. Here is a man who is a perfectly natural product of our infamous system. These cabmen are encouraged to overcharge. The public submits to it. I am not here for the purpose of avenging myself. Not to want publicity is always the defense of men with weak consciences. They always have something to conceal. If I were clubbed in the street and robbed should I be excused from making a complaint, even though I might do so at the risk of my life? Now, a man comes to me without any club and proposes to rob me, why should I not prosecute him and the city of New York at the same time?"

"Every citizen is an unclassified policeman." That is an apt saying and worthy to be recorded and remembered. Citizenship has its duties as well as its privileges, and one of its duties, and one of its highest duties, is to aid the authorities in upholding the law. It is not enough that a man be a law-abiding citizen. He should do his part towards bringing law-breakers to justice. He should give his active support as well as his moral support to the law. No man is justifiable in holding his peace when a flagrant violation of the law comes under his observation. It is his duty to report it to the authorities, and let the law take its course. He should not do it in a spirit of pique or revenge, but he should do it in the interest of law and order.

It is hard for a man to discharge this duty, for every man shrinks from being brought into such notoriety. We are apt

to let things pass, and even to be imposed upon, rather than go to the courts with our complaints and take the risk of being condemned as an informer. Many of us submit to injustice and sometimes to indignities for this reason. But the duty of the citizen is none the less plain. When he knows that the law has been violated he ought to make the fact known to the authorities. Mr. Clemens has set a good example, and has performed a valuable public service in New York. There would be fewer infractions of the law if all citizens in all communities would do likewise.

The lavish expenditure of money by France in giving Kruger a big send-off, to show the world what Frenchmen think of the British, reminds us of the fellow who walked barefooted through the snow-covered streets of a Western city to express his contempt for the inhabitants.

The women who grew hysterical in Broker Lawrence's office when they learned he had made an assignment were probably imitating what they had witnessed on the Stock Exchange.

The czar is now threatened with lung trouble, and he hasn't been out on the stump, either, since the Chinese campaign.

The Passenger and Power Company and the Traction Company have already played 14 innings, and the final score has not yet been announced.

It is likely that when all the soldiers in the Philippines, who want to come home, sail for America, Aguinaldo will come out of his cave and cavort about the bullrushes of Luzon.

That diplomatic correspondence between Washington and the Powers as to the mix-up in China seems to be a kind of knife-and-scissors argument, so far as its length is concerned.

At latest reports nobody has yet thrown any eggs or turpins at Mr. Kruger during his electioneering tour.

It seems that Uncle Sam and the Kaiser have agreed, for about the tenth time, on the Chinese negotiations, and the general public knows about as much as they did before.

The battleship Kentucky has sailed for Smyrna, and the Sultan will probably, at least, give Uncle Sam another little duellist.

If the disagreement among the Powers as to the punishment of the Chinese officials continues much longer, Nature will relieve the Powers of this trouble by removing the offenders to another sphere.

Oom Paul has been talking Dutch to his hosts, and they have been talking French to him, and consequently they didn't arrive at a mutual understanding.

The Duke of Manchester has decided that he couldn't stand Willie Waldorf Astor and Dick Croker together in England, so he's coming to help Papa Zimmerman to look after the coin.

Bishop Potter, in recommending a vigilance committee of 25,000 men to fight against vice in New York, can hardly expect to get that many saints together in Gotham.

They've crowned Croker King in England. It is to be hoped the papers didn't mean to say that Dick is a faro king.

President Kruger may learn from Hon. Wm. J. Bryan that popular demonstrations won't do to tie to.

Adelle Nelson, a sixteen-year-old girl, of San Francisco, has filed suit for \$30,000 damages against her former employer, John Kebbs, a wealthy wholesale baker. In her allegation she declares that while she was busy performing an office task Kebbs stealthily approached her, threw his arms around her waist and kissed her. She says that she was thrown into convulsions and confined to her bed for a month as a result of the shock, and that she is now threatened with St. Vitus' dance.

Poor thing. Suppose she should meet Hobson!

The suggestion that some of the numerous candidates for Governor are only running in the interest of some other candidate has been so hotly denied and the contest is becoming so warm, it may be necessary for the winner to resort to a "game of freeze out."

It now appears that some of the Democratic leaders have reached the conclusion that there are too many elections held in this State. It is possible they could have reached this view from an inspection of the copy of the official ballot used in Scott county.

Teddy seems to have concluded not to punish Mayor Van Wyck by removal, but to leave him to the tender mercies of Bishop Potter and the anti-vice crusaders.

If the Constitutional Convention should last for six months, extending through the summer, as has been predicted, it is highly probable that the constitutions of some of its members will need amending.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

The Director of the Mint has prepared a statement showing that thirty-six countries of the world hold a combined stock of \$341,000,000 in gold and \$3,358,900,000 in silver, which, under a per capita distribution, would give each man, woman and child in the countries named \$5.53.

These interesting figures are from a compilation made by Director of the Mint, Roberts, and they show that the United States ranks first in wealth, being credited

## BODY-RESTORER

Food is the body-restorer. In health, you want nothing but food; and your baby wants nothing but food. But, when not quite well, you want to get back to where food is enough.

One of the most delicate foods, in the world, is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. When usual food is a burden, it feeds you enough to restore your stomach; baby the same. The body-builder is food; the body-restorer is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We'll send you a little to try it for you. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

## Health in Every Drop

The Health of the Fields is in Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.

You need Dr. Greene's Nervura to renew the strength, vigor, snap, and energy of the nerves—to purify and enrich the blood—to make you strong and well.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is the one remedy to take—the greatest and best medicine the world has ever known.

It is absolutely harmless and every ingredient is a natural food and medicine for the nerves and blood.

Now—in the unhealthy and treacherous months—you need Dr. Greene's Nervura most. It has been the world's standard tonic and restorative for years—the one remedy on which the people can always depend.

It conquers all nervous weakness and exhaustion, debility, run-down blood, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaints, weakness, and all diseases which accompany debilitated blood and weakened nerve force.

MRS. E. J. CHENERY, of Spring Street, Woodford's, Me., says:

"Last spring my husband and myself were not feeling well, and I was suffering from a nervous difficulty. I did not sleep well nights, and having had sickness in the family, I had become exhausted. We heard Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy highly recommended by others. My husband and myself used eight bottles and we derived great benefit from its use. I can now sleep well and am better since its use. We think highly of Nervura."

Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, is the most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He has remedies for all forms of disease, and offers to give free consultation and advice, personally or by letter. You can tell or write your troubles to Dr. Greene, for all communications are confidential, and letters are answered in plain, sealed envelopes.

with about 20 per cent. more gold than the next richest nation—France.

The countries included in this summary, besides the United States, are: The different countries of the British Empire, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, South American States, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, China, Mexico, Siam and the Straits Settlements.

Of the entire supply of gold the United States holds 21 per cent., France 17 per cent., Great Britain 10 per cent., Germany 10 per cent., Russia 12 per cent., and Austria-Hungary 5 per cent. These six countries, therefore, with a total population of 350,000,000, hold \$1,651,400,000 of the world's stock of gold, or 84 per cent., leaving to the other 39 countries and colonies \$320,600,000, or 16 per cent. The monopoly of the "big six" in regard to the silver stock is not so marked, although they hold \$1,515,600,000, or 41 per cent. of the total supply, leaving to the remaining countries \$2,243,300,000, or 59 per cent. During the past year there was a gain of \$226,000,000 in the world's stock of gold over the figures for the preceding year, of which the United States furnished \$75,000,000.

These figures should set at rest all fears as to the gold supply of the world. There is certainly no ground for anxiety, so far as the United States is concerned.

Under the heading, "The New Journalism," the Philadelphia North American has the following excellent editorial, which we heartily endorse:

"The only journalism that is making any headway is the independent press—not independent in the sense of having no fixed principles, or of simply carrying heads when one pops up, as at the Donkeybrook Fair, but independent in its financial circumstances and its mental and moral equipment, owing no man servility, and needing only the favor of the public and the encouragement of a clear conscience. For years now the old thick and thin party organ has been dying; its circulation has been dropping off; its business has been decreasing; its spirit has been flagging, and, because of the wide increase in education and public spirit and personal capacity, the field for it has shrunk and little is left. Indeed, for most practical purposes, the thick and thin party organ is dead. And with its passing the right kind of newspaper enters a larger and more glorious era than any hitherto known in the world's history. In the transition from one form to another the press possibly lost some of its power, but, as in all evolution, that was uncapable. The great thing is that it is getting back all its old influence, with a certain modern dynamic energy added, so that the newspaper was never so powerful as it is to-day—the independent newspaper, of course—and to-morrow will find it stronger than it has been since journalism began."

The first part in this paragraph seems exceedingly familiar. Have we not heard it before? Editor Copeland, of the Richmond Times, in a clever and truthful paper read before the Virginia Press Association at Old Point Comfort last summer, used language which was almost identical, as we recollect it, with that of the North American. Perhaps the Richmond Times might be able to tell us something about the matter. Our authority for attributing the question to the Philadelphia newspaper is the Fredericksburg Free Lance, which, like the Landmark, approves highly of the sentiment. The only thing is that Mr. Copeland ought to have his credit for his way of putting the thought, or the other fellow ought to find some other way of expressing himself.—Norfolk Landmark.

The explanation is simple. The article referred to appeared originally in the Philadelphia North American, and was quoted by Mr. Copeland in the paper which he read before the editors at the Old Point meeting.

OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES.

The forces and laws of nature, which

are God's agents for governing his material creation.

"THE BROKEN WIRES OF FAITH," the study and the wonder of

man. So far as he can lay hold of these mighty forces he is permitted to make them his servants. Human ingenuity has made the pulsing flow of electricity on the wire the means of communication. By telegraph and telephone intelligence flashes as a speed beyond our power of understanding. Every part of the world sends contributions to the columns of the morning paper. Into our offices and our homes we send messages of love and cheer, and make our requests for things we want.

We seem to go ourselves to the distant friends, and, speaking in the ear, say, "Here we are!" In Eden there was no need of dispatches sent on wings of faith to heaven. When there was no sin in the heart of man, there was no separation between God and man. God himself walked in the holy garden in the cool of the day, and talked with those he had made to be with him. He conversed with him. That was an unbroken and happy communion. But when sin came, there was separation. Man went out from the Presence, alienated and unloving. Then came the awful need of a new access and a restored communion. None but God himself could open the way and re-establish the broken wires of faith and prayer.—Central Presbyterian.

Our country has just passed through what many believed to be a great crisis, when evil forebodings

OUR NATIONAL were many, and dark THANKSGIVING predictions were widespread, and many seemed to fear as to the outcome of free government in the world. And to-day this country holds her course as placidly and serenely as though no trial had ever been endured. Her citizens, whether in political defeat or victory, have proved themselves worthy citizens of a great country, and it keeps and guards of the world's freedom and peace. They have given the whole world a lesson in temperate self-control and judicious and discriminating acceptance of results. We have testified to the world that government of the people, by the people, for the people is in no danger of perishing out of our land. And for all these His mercies we thank and praise our God.—Southern Churchman.

## AFTERMATH.

The critical illness of Governor-elect William J. Samford and the hopeless nature of his malady, says a Birmingham correspondent, has given rise in Alabama to an unprecedented complication.

The Constitution of Alabama is defective in that it does not provide for an emergency such as will arise in the event that Colonel Samford is unable to take the oath of office, and dies before December 1st. The Constitution is silent upon the question of who is to succeed a Governor-elect if he dies or fails to qualify within the prescribed time; it merely states that the Governor shall serve two years and "until his successor is elected and qualified."

Many hold that the present Governor, Joseph F. Johnston, will continue to serve until the expiration of the term for which Colonel Samford was elected, providing the latter dies or fails to qualify.

At the Presbyterian revival services at Kohomo, Ind., Friday night, while Dr. Martin Smith, the Scotch evangelist, was telling the story of his life and conversion in a Salvation Army meeting in Chicago, a drunken man in the audience called the evangelist a liar. The ushers were about to remove the man from the church when Mr. Smith, with tears streaming alone, said: "Let the poor man alone. It is only the demon in him. He is not one whit lower in sin and degradation than I was when God spoke peace to my soul."

In an instant the evangelist had his arms around the man's neck and was trying to quiet him with words of love

and sympathy. The scene was dramatic, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the audience.

According to a special from Nogales, Arizona, two black bears captured in Santa Rita Mountains by Mark Lully, local hunter, are to march in the inaugural parade in Washington next March as a result of an election bet. W. H. Hoey, Collector of the Port of Nogales, agreed to take the bears East and lead them in the parade if McKinley was elected. After the parade, the animals, which are named McKinley and Bryan, will be given to the Washington Zoological Gardens.

The New Jersey law of 1898 abolishing the fee system as applied to County Clerks, Surrogates and Registers of Deeds in counties of the first-class, has been assailed with desperation by the officials who are affected. The decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals that the law is constitutional marks the utter defeat of the contestants, and, what is quite as important, it is believed to be the death of the entire fee system in the State.

## What She Meant.

Mrs. Greene—Of course, it is none of my business, Mr. Black, but they tell me you are going to marry again. You always used to say that you didn't believe in second marriages.

Mrs. Black—That was before Mr. Black died, dear.—Boston Transcript.

## Voice of Experience.

Sweet Young Thing—I am to have my coming-out party next week, you know. Tell me some of the things I must do.

Miss Flippie (who came out several seasons ago)—It won't make any difference, child. Your friends will all say you carried yourself like an angel, and the serious-looking crowd that you didn't know what to do with your hands and feet.—Chicago Tribune.

## Coming and Going.

By the action of the Virginia Conference, whose session just closed in Norfolk, are going to undergo a change of pastors. The Rev. W. V. Lear, who has served them most acceptably for the last two years, has, in the wisdom of the Conference, been transplanted to Centenary Church in Richmond. While this was unexpected, he leaves his congregation carrying with him their best wishes, and the sincere trust that his "lines will fall in pleasant places." However, a change being made by the powers that be, this church considers itself most fortunate in the selection which has been made for them.

In the Rev. Dr. S. A. Steel, who comes to them as their pastor, they have a minister whose reputation as a pulpit orator and lecturer is most enviable; as a tor and lecturer is most enviable; as a lecturer his efforts can scarcely be called into question, and his style as an orator is at once recognized in his beautiful word-painting. Those who have known him well say that his eloquence is almost boundless.

The church is to be congratulated upon securing one of whose pastorate promises so much of attraction and success.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

# Bon Ami

Cleans and removes that unwholesome odor from refrigerators or sinks. Polishes the nickel on stoves, plumbing, etc., or the copper on boilers.